WASHINGTON.

Southern Democrats Capture the Coveted Morning Hour.

WAR CLAIMS.

Internal Improvements Needed for the South.

THE ARMY BILL.

Favorable Exhibit from the National Treasury.

SENATORS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1879. HOW THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS EMPLOYED THE MORNING HOUR -- THE SOUTHERN AND NORTH-ERN DEMOCRATS.

The Southern men captured and occupied the morning hour to-day in the House and gave a severe disappointment to the expectant republicans by the speeches they made. General Hooker's remarks were moderate, sensible and wise, and his speech won the praises of everybody. General Chalmers evidently intended to be extremely severe, but his sarcasms were too elaborate to be effective. Mr. Singleton, who closed the morning hour, got the whole House into thorough good humor by a speech which was a good-natured plea for the South on the ground that it had furnished in other times more Presidents and Cabinet officers to the country than any other sec tion. On the whole the discussion did good and hurt

QUESTION OF DISPENSING WITH TROOPS AT POLLING PLACES-A PARTY CONTEST.

Section 2,002 of the Revised Statutes forbids any military or naval officer to station troops at the polls on election day, "unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls." The Appropriations Committee have appended to the Army bill a clause striking out the words, "or to keep the peace at the polls," on th ground that this leaves a dangerous discretion with local or other military commanders. It is believed that there will be no general opposition on the republican side to repealing these words, because they evidently contradict the plain intention of the body of the section, but the democrats are inclined to in sist on the repeal, and there is a possibility of some debate on the question.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FRONTIER FORTS.

A telegram was received at the War Department this afternoon announcing that telegraphic communication was now opened between forts Elliott Custer, Keogh and Buford, and connecting with Bis-Deadwood. This gives telegraphic communication with nearly all of the frontier forts.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1, 1879. SENATORS WHO WOULD ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE. The report of the minority of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate on the resolution proposing a "Woman suffrage amendment to the constitution" is signed by Senators Hoar, Mitchell and Cameron of Wisconsin. The report starts out with the proposition that the constitution, the writings of Jefferson, the Virginia bill of rights, the fassachusetts bill of rights and others all asserted the equality of man, and that the experience of a hundred years has strengthened the hold of these principles upon the popular conviction. Our fathers failed in three particulars to carry out their principles to a logical result-a property qualiation for the right to vote was required, they kept the negro in slavery and excluded American people are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage and must stand by it. Popular suffrage is to be tried not by comparison with ideal standards of excellence, but by comparison with other forms of government. The crimes that have stained our history have come chiefly from it denial, not from its establishment. The misgovern ment and corruption of our great cities have be largely due to men whose birth and training have been under other systems. The abuse attributed by political hostility to negro goverments at the South, governments from which selves surlily aloof, do not equal those which existe under the English or French aristocracies within the memory of living men. There have been crime blunders, complications and follies in the history our Republic, but few of these things have been du that no person will deny that the women of America are inspired with a love of country equal A capacity to judge of a character so sur and rapid as to be termed intuitive is an especial characteristic of women. The repor expresses the belief that in the determining of pu lic policies by the collective judgment of the Stat which constitutes self-government, the contribution will be of great importance and value. The conclusion, then, is, that the American people must extend the right of suffrage to women or abandon the idea that suffrage is a birthright. The arguments of the majority report (submitted to the Senate last session) are then taken up and answered at considerable length by the minority. The two bills now pending before the Coinage Committee of the House on making trade dollars exchangeable for legal tender silver dollars, and the other authorizing the oinage of the goloid metric dollar and fractions thereof will be reported to the House on Thursday evening next. The committee are much divided on these measures, and, in order that the opponents may have an opportunity of offering their objections after the bills are before the House, it has been agreed that they be reported without recommenda BHORT SESSION OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE,

The Potter Investigating Committee met this morning at twelve o'clock, Mr. Morrison (in the ab sence of Mr. Potter, who left on Friday evening for York,) taking the chair. Isaac R. Hill was called and testified that he was one of the deputy sergeants-at-arms who went to New Orleans with the ommittee; he recollected Dula being examined and was positive that both St. Martin and Gibson were present inside the railing while that witness giving his testimony; he never saw Maddon or Carter there; it was his duty to attend the entrance inside the railing in the committee room, and this was "pretty much all the heavy work" he was called upon to do; witness talked about Dula's testimony to St. Martin, but could ot recollect any part of the conversation; he knew St. Martin to be a good democrat: he had no knowledge that any of the witnesses were being influenced by offers of money. Mr. Hill's evidence being completed Mr. Hiscock moved that the committee adjourn to Monday. Mr. Stenger observed that Mr. Potter might not return in time on Monday morning and suggested that an adjournment be taken until To this Mr. Hiscock agreed and the committee then rose after a sitting of only half an hour. PACKARD'S PLEA FOR JACK WHARTON.

The following letter has been received here:-

moval of Marshal Jackson Wharton from his office. I know nothing of the details of the late election in Louisiana, but I am quite unwilling to accept the statements of those who are endeavoring to secure Marshal Wharton's removal, as reported to me, for want of identity to the party. I know the man; he stood alongside of me in the campaign of 1876 on the stump, at great peril to himself, and during the win, ter of 1876-77 he was steadfast, and no amount of testimony from such as I understand ask his removal will convince me that he cannot be relied upon.

Your marshal and District Attorney for the dis Your marshal and District Attorney for the district of Louisians, in my judgment, are satisfactory to the best republican element of our State and are discharging their duty faithfully. They were firm friends of mine, and I should much regret if they did not have the confidence of the administration and merit that confidence as they have the confidence of the republican masses of Louisiana, by a faithful discharge of duty. I carnestly hope that you will not feel called upon to recommend to the President to make a change in the Marshal's office of Louisiana during the term of the incumbent.

To Charles Devens, Attorney General.

THE STO-TELLER COMMETTER

The Sub-Committee of the Teller Investigating ommittee, Messrs. Teller, Cameron, of Wisconsin: Kirkwood, McDonald and Randolph, who have been conducting the investigation in the South, returned to this city yesterday. A meeting will be held on Monday next for the purpose of hearing the testi-mony of Messrs. Mackey, O'Conner and Campbell, with regard to the alleged frauds at the late election in the district of Charleston, S. C.

PURCHASE OF THE NEZ PERCES' LANDS. Attention is called in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that the Nez Perces have never ceded their lands in Idaho to the government. As a result of the visit of Chief Joseph, who left the city last night, the specific terms upon which the tribe will make this cession of about forty-eight hundred square miles have been determined—six townships in the Indian Territory and \$250,000 in money, to be placed in the Treasury and to draw four per cent in-terest are asked. The Interior Department agrees to the terms, and Congress will be asked to make the necessary appropriations. When the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was in the Indian Territory he travelled with Joseph through the territory, and a location west of the Ponca reservation pleased them both the best. If Congress ratifies the agreement with Joseph it is likely that this land will be selected by the Nez Perces.

A NATIONAL SURVEY.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate to-day a letter from General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, respecting the plan of a national survey proposed by the National Academy of Sciences. deneral Humphreys reviews the letter of the Super intendent of the Coast Survey, which suggested that there was some misapprehension on the General's part as to the cost of the completed survey work, which, adopting the report of General Comstock, had been taken by General Humphreys for a square mile, on which both topographical and triangulation work had been executed at \$584 per square mile. This result followed from the official reports of the Coast Survey for the five years between 1863 and 1868, but a note was attached to it stating that the amount was so large that it suggested the possibility of error in the data, or that some of the triangulation was done within areas previously reported. The Superintendent stated in effect that the apparent cost of coast survey work for that period had increased by the diversion of the coast survey force from its ordinary duties. General Comstock had accordingly made an estimate for the fourteen years between 1858 and 1872, the longest period, it is believed, for which the necessary coast survey data had been published, and had pointed out that any one would be gravely in error who took the costs mentioned by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey in his letter as giving any correct idea of the total cost per square mile of the published coast survey maps. General Humphreys, after a long review of the subject, concludes by saying that, after a careful reading of the superintendent's letter, he has been unable to find any evidence of such misapprehension, and adds:results obtained differ very widely from the \$8 per square mile for triangulation and \$55 per square nile for topography, which a careless reader might derive from the letter of the superintendent. They give no reason for supposing that a national survey can be executed at costs less than stated in my letter on that subject of October 25. 1875, namely-\$49,200 for a rough topographical survey based on astronomical determinations, \$62,400,000 for a rough topographical survey based on triangulation, \$168,000,000 for a thorough cadastral survey, the area considered being that only of States admitted before 1860, excluding California, Texas and Oregon.

COMMISSABY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War also transmitted to the Senate a communication from Commissary General McFeely, showing that his department would be department recommended by the Burnside bill be adopted, as it would be unable properly and econom ically to perform the duties devolving upon it by

THE PUBLIC DERT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt

statement, issued to-day:-	
Interest Bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	\$656,839,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4% per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	330,700,000 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Total principal	\$1,954,805,650 00
Interest	
Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased :	
Principal	\$6,608,080 26
Interest	320,622 89
Debt Bearing No Interes	
Old demand and legal tender notes	\$346,743,031 00
Certificates of deposit	40,940,000 00
Fractional currency	16,027,495 73
ioid and silver certificates	20,197,880 00
Principal	\$423,908,406 73
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	8,197 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	to 385 399 136 99
Interest	
110100	20,027,030 10
Total	29 408 344 895 39
Total cash in the Treasury	\$3-2,450,695 96
Debt Less Cash in the Trea.	A WALL COMMISSION OF THE PARTY
THUS TESS COMM IN THE TARGET	sury.

Decrease of debt during month.... Decrease of debt since June 30, 1873... Decrease of debt since June 30, 1873.

Carrent Liabilities.
Interest due and unpaid

Debt on which interest has ceased.
Interest thereon.
Gold and silver certificates.
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency.
Called bonds not matured, for which four per cent bonds have been issued.

Cash balance available.

Cash balance available February 1,

Available Assets. Bonds Inned to Pacific Raircoad Con Payable in Lawful Mone Principal outstanding. Interest accrued and not yet paid... Interest paid by the United States... Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.
Balance of interest paid by the United

TREASURY NOTES. The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$256,634 63, and the customs receipts \$318,215 96. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the

corresponding period last year, are as follows:-| 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878

Total......\$3,723,000 Receipts to-day, \$326,000. The payments made from the Treasury by war-rants during the month of January, 1879, were as

On account of civil and miscellaneous. \$5,880,566 62
On account of war. 2,621,676 52
On account of navy. 975,609 73
On account of Interior (Indians and pensions). 978,276 70

Tota'\$10,456,129 57 The net increase of coin in the Treasury during the month of January is \$200,742 23; coin obligations My Dran Sin-I have observed in the papers of the month of January is \$200,742 23; coin obligations paid during the month, \$32,478,606 09, including mitted States various reports of the intended re- \$1,571,725 in United States notes redeemed in coin.

The subscriptions to the four per cent loan since esterday's report have amounted to \$1,691,800.

At the Treasury to-day nearly all persons applying for interest have taken greenbacks in preference

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made another call for the redemption of \$20,000,000 five-twenty bonds, consols of 1867, in equal proportions, regis tered and coupon bonds. Interest will cease on May. The numbers of the bonds will be published on

The National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., has been designated as a depository of public money to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the four per cent loan.

SHERMAN'S INSEPARABLE FINANCIAL TWINS. The following statement has been prepared by

The following statement has been prepared by a very prominent officer of the government:

Resumption and refunding are as inseparably connected as were the Siamese twins. Refunding did proceed in a teeble and sickly way into five and four and one-half per cent bonds, before resumption was vigorously attempted by the sale of four per cent bonds, but the sale of four per cent bonds was impossible unfil the purpose to resume was declared by Mr. Sherman, and until gold was accumulated for that purpose by the sale of four and ahalf per cent bonds. What has been the result? Gold was steadily accumulated at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month, and refunding into four per cent bonds proceeded more rapidly as gold increased in the Treasury. After May 1, 1877, and prior to resumption on the list of January, 1879, \$50,000,000 of bends were sold for resumption purposes at a cost in interest of \$3,025,000 a year. During the same time \$178,535,450 of four per cent bonds were sold for refunding purposes, with a saving of \$4,571,700 a year. Resumption came on the day appointed without a ripple, and since then refunding has gone on at the unexampled rate of \$18,904,190 during the month of January, with a saving of \$4,571,700 a year. The balance sheet now stands thus:

Saving of annual interest by resumption since May 1, 1877.

Loss of annual interest by resumption since May 1, 1877.

\$2,824,791 very prominent officer of the government:-

Baiance of gain thus far.....\$2,824,791 Or the interest at four per cent on a capital sum of

\$70,619,775.
From this time on these kindred operations will broduce no loss, but a gain as follows:—
On refunding balance of five-twenties into four per cent bonds. \$3,961,586
On refunding ten-torties. 1,945,663

ORPHANS AND VICTIMS OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

A meeting of Southern Congressmen, representing the districts stricken by the yellow fever, and the members of the National Relief Commission was held this evening at Willard's Hotel, to con sider a plan presented by Dr. C. S. Mar shall, of Mississippi, for the immediate relief of the orphans of victims of the late epidemic and the establishment of a Central Orphan Asylum. Ex-Governor Shepherd, chairman of the lief Commission, presided. The plan pre-sented was discussed by Representatives Casey Young (Tennessee) and J. R. Chalmers (Mississippi) V. H. Manning, Miss H. L. Muldrow, of Mississippi) and others, and committees were appointed to secure a charter from Congress for the establishmen of a national asylum and to perfect a permanent or

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 187;00.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the f the finished business, being the resolutions of Mr. ed b munds', (rep.) of Vt., declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amend ments to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ala.. continued his argument in favor of his substitute from the point where he left off on Thursday last. .He first quoted at length from the Cruikshank case, decided by the Supreme Court, and said his substigued that the Congress of the United States was no place to make laws for the government of men in their capacity as citizens of different States. He (Mr. Morgan) was not sent here to correct anything in Vermont or Oregon which he might think was a violation of the constitution of the United States. As a national legislator he had no right to interfere in the local affairs of any State. He then made a lengthy

vermont or Oregon which he might think was a violation of the constitution of the United States. As a national legislator he had no right to interfere in the local affairs of any State. He then made a lengthy interested the violation for the united bill be grade comoning upon it by and economing upon it by and economing upon it by the public debt t

some imaginary higher law.

Mr. Bayand, (dem.) of Del., then took the floor but yielded to Mr. Bansom, of North Carolina, for a motion for an executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1879. The SPEAKER announced that the regular order of business was the morning hour and the pending bill to be the bill for the relief of Maggie Barron.
Mr. Chalmers, (detu.) of Miss., cared nothing for

the payment of loyal Southern claims, because loyalty to the Union during the war meant disloyalty to everything that he held dear. That many men South had been loyal to Union was nevertheless true, and he did not envy the cheap political capital that a Union soldier could make by telling such men that he had no more confidence in their hon-esty than a mouse had in a stuffed cat skin. The esty than a mouse had in a stuffed cat skin. The claim now presented came from women and children, against whom the statute of limitation seldom ran. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg), taking advantage of the well known opposition everywhere sought to blund war claims with claims for Southern improvements, endeavored to throw the odor of his dead cat over them. That gentleman announced in advance that he was unwilling to trust the honeaty of either the claimants or the court. Such readiness to suspect corruption in others sometimes indicates an innate tendency to corruption in one's self and he should, therefore, not charge corruption on any one. The issues of the war were certainly dead with him. He had but one political faith—to preserve inviolate local self-government; but one political hope—to build up the waste piaces in the South destroyed by the war. He called attention to the difference between the speech made by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg)—not as toned down in the Record, but as delivered and partially pablished in the New Youx HERALD—and the speech coming from a republican member from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair, both of which appeared in the Record on the same day. When the West had been in its infancy it had been fostered by the South. Mississippi democrats had stood side by side with those from Michigan in the work of Western improvements. He had warned Northern democrats last seesion that a refusal to recognize the just demands of the South might result in the deteat of Southern democrats, and the sending of other representatives who would form alliances with other parties. The rapid growth of independent candidates in the South had already sustained his declaration. He had nothing to take back—not a line, not a syllable. He repeated what he had then said. He hoped that the solid South might still be solid-for the democratic party, but for that parties of it that had the courage and manliness to treat the people of the South as equals and not as inferiors in the Union.

The gentle claim now presented came from women and children,

and manliness to treat the people of the South as equals and not as inferiors in the Union.

The gentleman from Wisconsin, after having slept on his speech for nearly a year, and after "nursing his wraft to keep it warm," had come forward to excommunicate him (Mr. Chalmers) from the democratic church and to give a general ticket-of-leave to the rest of the Southern men who dared to ask for justice and for equal distributions of appropriations from the federal treasury. He (Mr. Bragg) had assumed to speak in the name of the Northern democrats, and even if he had had authority thus to speak it was the first time anybody had ever heard of a minority undertaking to turn out the majority of a party. But this great leader from the selid democratic State of Wisconsin proposed to show him to the door of the democratic party, and when the South asked for a small preportion of government aid he treated her like a mendicant and said to her, like Van Beekman to old Blp Van Winkle, "Give her a cold potato and let her go." As a representative of the Northern democrats the gentleman from Wisconsin had stated that they would not sell out body and soul to Southern members and had intimated that they could do better by getting recruits from the North without a solid South then with. He would like to know who had appointed that gentleman salesman of the Northern democrats. How many Northern democrats could he deliver, even if he found a purchase? That gentleman reminded him of the "Cowboys" and "Skinners" of the Revolutionary War, who belonged to neither party, but robbed indiscriminately from both and fiel in terror when danger approached. The gentleman struck first on one side and then on the other, and whenever a question came up requiring fearless courage and manhood he rushed in frantic terror into the republican ranks to shelter his political head.

A DEMOCRATIC BLOODY SHIRT.

If such men were democrats, upon what principle of democracy did they stand? The principles of the democratic party at the end of the war had been pe

"GIVE HER A COLD POTATO."

The gentleman from Wisconsin, after having slept

they got there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hooker, dom.) of Miss., next got the floor, He commenced by giving the history of the establing that the law creating that tribunal was passed in the tribunal was passed in the commenced by a republican Congress and approved by a republican President. He had been represented by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) as singing poans of victory to "loyal" people of Vicksburg and that district, and presenting their claims on the ground of such loyalty. Such representation was a gross mistake. That gentleman had also asserted that there was a disposition on the part of certain there was a disposition on the part of certain properly into the Treasury and to get the national democracy to aid them in doing so. Where had the honorable member from Wisconsin got the facts on which he dared to make such an accusation on the democratic party—North and South? Has he found them in any single utterance of a Southern man in Congress? If not, why had he made the charge? It was a slander alike on the Northern as on the Southern democratic party—North and South? Has he found them in any single utterance of a Southern man in Congress? If not, why had he made the charge? It was a slander alike on the Northern as on the Southern democratic party—North and South? Has he found them in any single utterance of a Southern man in Congress? If not, why had he made the charge? It was a slander alike on the Northern as on the Southern democratic, the democratic party and right and the discount of the lower of

sin.

MR, MILLS AGAINST THE CLAIMS,
Mr. MILLS, (dem.) of Texas, expressed his belief
that not a dollar of the money paid for war claims
had gone to a man whose heart had beaten in sympathy with the Confederate cause. Where had
"loyalty" been found in the Southern States during
the war? It had been found among the suiters and
dead beats and skulkers beside the federal armies.

They were men in whose bosoms supreme selfishness reigned and in whose heart the fire of patriotism had never kindled. They were speculatorsmen who had no country. To such men about \$160,600,000 had been paid. He had always voted against such claims and he was in invor of a constitutional amendment excluding s. ch claims forever. The war was a legacy left by the founders of the Republic, who did not venture to decide the question for themselves. Two millions of the bravest men had settled it on the battle field, and to-day a million of them were sleeping in unmarked and unknown graves, while the sutlers and bummers were appealing to the government to pay them for cotton which they had gathered up. For himself, he should vote against all of these claims. (Applause.)

SINGLETON COMES TO THE CLAIRET.

Mr. SINGLETON (Mem.) of Mish., said that as long as charges like those made by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) had been confined to the other side of the House he was inclined to let them pass without comment, regarding them as nere attempts to make political capital, but when they were made by one who professed to be a democrat he thought it due to himself and his section of the country to repel the charge. The conversion to democracy of the gentleman from Wisconsin had been as remarkable, if not as important and unteresting, as that of St. Paul to Christianity. That gentleman had thought proper to make a charge against the South which he (Mr. Singleton) declared to be a most unformed and unjust

section of the country to repei the charge. The conversion to democracy of the gentleman from Wisconsin had been as remarkable, if not as important and interesting, as that of 8t. Paul to Christianity. That gentleman had thought proper to make a charge against the South which he (Mr. Singleton) declared to be a most unfounded and unjust slander. He (Mr. Singleton) referred to the creation of a Southern claims commission as a republican measure, and to the tribunal itself as composed of Union men—inclined to detect and deteat any attempt at fraud or imposition. Way should there be opposition to a bill which simply allowed a claim to be referred to that tribunal? Southern Representatives who introduced such bills did not indorse the claims; they simply presented them as a duty to their constituents and left the decision of the question to the House. The South had lost in money value by the war more than the North had, but they did not complain, for they had gone into the war with their eyes open. A large part of the federal debt had been incurred by the payment of bounties and by hirring substitutes, while every Southern household was in mourning for a father, a son or a brother slaim in the war. As to reading the Southern democrats out of the democratic party, he cited the fate that the South had given to the country before the war seven of its Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroce, Jackson, Polk and Taylor; that out of 136 Cabinet officers the South had normshed sixty-seven, and that no such President had occupied his seat against the will of the people, and no such Cabinet officer had been charged with corruption. (The name of Floyd was here the South had mornished sixty-seven, and that no such President had occupied his seat against the will of the people, and no such Cabinet officer had been charged with corruption. (The name of Floyd was here the South had normal had been carried on under Madison and had been carried on under such circumstances, he had a right to read such men out of the democr

vious question.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., desired to have the time for debate extended, but Mr. MARTIN insisted on

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich., desired to have the time for debate extended, but Mr. Martin insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was not seconded.

Mr. Satler, of Ohio, then demanded the regular order, and the Spraker quader that demand) announced that the morning hour had expired.

The bill then went over till the next morning hour. The Speaker pro lem. (Mr. Satler) stated that the regular order was the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

After some confusion the House refused—yeas 77, nays 112—to consider that bill, and the House then, at twenty minutes to two, went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hewitt, (dem.) of N. Y., having charge of the bill, proceeded to explain its provisions. It appropriated \$26,747,300 as against an estimate of \$29,084,300 and an appropriation of last year of \$25,778,187. The reduction in army appropriations during the last three years had amounted to \$8,000,000. They had been reduced to a minimum, and if any saving was to be effected hereafter it must be by the process of reorganization and reconstruction. A reorganization could be made so as not to impair the efficiency with an annual saving of \$8,000,000. Two great questions had been presented to the Fortyrourth Congress. The first had been when the House had agreed to the settlement of the Presidential difficulty, and had loyally held to its engagement. The second great question had been inserted. That bill had failed of passing, because the House had refused cuity, and had loyally field to its engagement. The second great question had been in regard to the Army Appropriation bill, in which the clause known as the posse comilatus clause had been inserted. That bill had failed of passing, because the House had refused to yield. To have done so would have been a base surrender of the right of the people to the government or the army. To give the President complete control over the army would be to turn the government into a contralized despotism. During the extra session he had thought that it would be a mistake to attempt any reorganization or reduction, and the bill had been brought into the House without any reduction or without any assertion of the right of the people to control the army. That had been done purposely and the bill passed, and with it had passed forever, he trusted, the wreck which had surrounded the late Presidential campaign. In the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress the bill had come from the Appropriation Committee without the pease constitutes clause, the committee preferring to make the fight on the ground of economy. But the question of money and the question of reorganization were of utter insignificance as compared with the provision offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Knott) and adopted by the House, for bidding the interference of the army in elections. Should that provision be repealed? Never. Not a vote would ever be cast on either side of the House for the repeal of that monument of human liberty.

Mr. McOook, (rep.) of N. Y.—I will vote for it with pleasure.

Mr. McCooe, (rep.) of N. Y.—I will vote for it with pleasure.

No solders at the polls.

Mr. Hewitt hoped the gentleman would live long enough to devote himself to the study of the underlying principle on which the fabric of constitutional law had been built. The narrow construction of the statutes the gentleman had studied, but when it came to the law on which the fabric of human liberty had been built there was work left for him to do. Repeal the provision Never! Define it? Yes. The provision might be too broad. It might impede the proper action of the government, and it might become necessary to define it. In conclusion he stated his intention of offering an amendment repealing that section of the law of 1865 which allows the army "to preserve the peace at the polls," and he hoped that both sides of the House would agree in expunging if from the statute books and not allow it to remain a blot upon American freedom.

Mr. Baxnixo, (dem.) of Ohio, spoke in favor of the Army Reorganization bill. He would offer that bill as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. The army to-day was a ridiculous organization. Most of the companies of infantry did not contain more than a corporal's mard. The bill was approved by the line officers and by many of the staff officers. He sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a number of letters from effects of the army favoring the passage of the bill. If the bill were deteated it would be defeated in opposition to the Army Commission, in opposition to the recommendations of all the officers of the line, and it would be defeated for the purpose of taking care of those gentlemen of the staff who lived in comfortable houses, give good dinners and never did any service. NO SOLDIERS AT THE POLIS.

comfortable houses, give good dinners and never did any service.

THE REDIGANIZATION SCHEME.

Mr. WHITE, (rep.) of Pa., thought that something ought to be done to decrease the expense of the military establishment without impairing its efficiency. This the Reorganization bill did. It simply placed the army on a peace feeting, in such a way that its strength could be doubled or trebled in time of war without destroying its efficiency. No violent reduction was proposed or provided by that bill. In its present shape the army was top heavy. He was opposed to some of the provisions of the bill, principally to the compulsory retirement of officers when they shall have reached the age of sixty-two. He denies that those who favored the bill were unfriendly to the army or hostile to those men who had fought to serve the Union.

Mr. Durbick, (dem.) of Tenn., spoke in support of the Reorganization bill, and, the bill was then read by sections, but before any action was taken the committee rose.

Mr. Burbick, (rep.) of, lowa, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire what legislation is necessary to enable the Trassury to collect the amount of the direct taxes remaining unpaid and due from the various States. Referred.

The House then, at half-past four, adjourned until

The House then, at half-past four, adjourned until Monday.

LARGE SALE OF FINE CATTLE.

Probably the largest sale of imported cattle ever held in this country will take place on the 11th inst., at Herkness' Bazaar. The stock is of Jersey, Guern-sey and Ayrshire breed, and is imported by Mr. Fow-ler, of Watford, England. The herd numbers fifty

JUDGE BLODGETT'S CASE.

MEMBERS OF THE LATE GRAND JURY TURNING ON THE LIGHT-DAMAGING ADMISSIONS BY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BANGS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1879. In the Blodgett inquiry Dr. Hamline, a member of the Grand Jury, made the following extraordinary statement:—"I went on the Grand Jury with some reluctance and in an unpleasant frame of mind, be cause, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Grand Jury was packed. I got that information directly from a person whose case was to be examined before that Grand Jury; that he was informed that he might present to the proper authorities five or six or seven names of his personal friends to be placed upon that jury, of whom, he informed me, I was one. Well, the matter struck me very unpleasantly. I consulted one of the oldest and ablest legal gentlemen of the city-a personal friend of thirty years' standing-whether, under the circumstances, it was proper for me to serve on the Grand Jury affect my action. I told him it would not, and he advised me by all means, then, to serve. After the Grand Jury was charged and assembled a number of days were devoted to investigating petty criminal cases. I mean by that indictments against men without friends and without influence. For instance, I remember one case where a man had made two bac nickels; another case where a white man's negro mistress, being turned adrift, wrote him a scandal postal card, and the poor woman was indicted for it, and such things.

The major part of the time was taken up with that class of things which were brought before the Grand Jury by Judge Bangs, the District Attorney. It began to be whispered about among the Grand Jury that notorious criminal acts that had occurred in our midst were not to be investigated; that it was the determination of the Court and its officers to prevent such investigation. Then the jury determined to take up the important cases themselves without waiting for the District Attorney. They voted to inquire into the alleged frauds in the construction of the United States Custom House, the defalcation in the Post Office and the Register Hibbard case. They sent for the witness and required the District Attorney to produce the papers. The result was the finding of indictments in every case. It is understood that the person alluded to as having been authorized to select six of his personal friends for the Grand Jury was a prominent ex-official, concerned in the construction of the Custom Rouse building. This testimony does not invoive Judge Blodgett, as at the time the jury was empanelled he was absent from the State. The jury was drawn by the United States Commissioner as usual.

Himman's palse intruns.

A. L. Rose, an expert accountant, testified that he had examined Register Hibbard's accounts and found that the Register had understated his receipts for each of three years; the total amount of the discrepancies for this period was over \$10,000; his figures were taken down from Hibbard's fee book. Witness had testified to this effect before the Grand Jury last fall. If there was any refunding in the year succeeding each deposit it would not appear in these figures.

Keith and Turnley, members of the late Federal Grand Jury, testified to about the same facts as the other jurors, as related yesterday.

BLODGET's INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DISTRUCT ATTORNEY. United States Attorney Hangs was summoned and testified that the Grand Jury themselves had taken up the Hibbard case without his advice.

Mr. Knott—Did the jury discuss the construction put upon the law in the Hibbard matter? A. I think it did. that notorious criminal acts that had occurred in our midst were not to be investigated; that it was

Mr. Rnott—Bit the jury discuss the construction put upon the law in the Hibbard matter? A. I think it did.

Q. In your presence? A. I think so.

Q. Did you advise the jury upon that point? A. Well, the jury had a little doubt on that subject, and we had Judge Trumbull before the body for the purpose of getting his views on the subject.

Q. You have not answered my question. Did you, as prosecuting attorney for the government, give any order to the Grand Jury upon that important subject. A. I did not.

Q. Well, why didn't you? A. Because I considered the law on the subject ambiguous.

Q. For the edification of this committee please explain wherein lies the ambiguity of that law.

The witness then pointed out the matters be considered ambiguous, but Mr. Knott expressed himself dissatisted with the explanation. Witness continued and stated that, after drawing up the indictments by instruction of the jury against Hibbard for the purpose of presenting them to that body, he had a talk with Judge Biodgett, who alluded to the perjury indictment; could not remember exactly what occurred at that interview, but remembered that after it he changed his mind as to presenting the perjury indictment to the jury. Judge Biodgett said in substance that he didn't think the perjury charge was right; that he had construed the law to the registers as Hibbard interpreted it, and that Judge Drummond concurred in this view. Witness afterward told the jury what Biodgett said, and told them if Judge Biodgett had thus instructed the Register, then he was not guilty of perjury. The Judge had instructed him that it was his official duty to withhold that indictment.

GUARDING THE SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDING THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Acting Superintendent Lamb, of the Bank Depart ment, has recently instituted legal proceedings, through the Attorney General, for the removal of Daniel Robinson from his office of trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, one of the largest institutions of upon which the application is based are stated at length in an official communication from the It being the first time that the forcible removal of a trustee of a savings bank has been attempted, the future developments of the case cannot fail to be of interest to the 800,000 depositors of this State, who are directly interested in the welfare of these institutions. If the time has come when the guardians of these trust funds can and will be held to a rigid accountability of all their actions in connection with the management of the institutions with which their names are connected, then the safety of the system is assured. Superintendent Lamb forcibly says, in closing his communication:—If such men may be trustees of savings banks, after proof of their misconduct, the safeguards which have been devised to give security to these trust institutions are impotent, and rapacious and crafty men only need to operate covertly through some anxiliary corporation to use with risk and danger the very funds which they are expected to watch and manage as a most sacred trust. The law has recognized such possibilities as these and has furnished a remedy in such cases. Here is a situation, as I believe, which requires the remedy and the correction." of a trustee of a savings bank has been attempted,

The following statement shows the amounts of money expended by the Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works, including their salaries, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of Sop

tember, 1878:—	112	
Alexander Barkley, Canal Commissioner Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner C. A. Wairsth, Canal Commissioner, East-	\$2,822 15,440	25
etn division	12,158 7,708 5,531	20
B. S. W. Clark, Superintendent of Public Works, Eastern division	TT 900	66
B. S. W. Clark, Superintendent of Public Works, Middle division. B. S. W. Clark, Superintendent of Public	15,438	50
Works, Western division	11,416	39
TotalCHAMPLAIN CANAL.	\$82.41	08
Adin Thayer	\$5,461 4,256	
Total	89,717	
Adin Thayer	\$149 1,560	00
D. A. Ogden. B. S. W. Clark.	6,961 12,739	
Total	\$23,410	43
C. A. Wairath	\$10,493 1,962	
Total	\$12,456	04
R. E. Strond, Canal Commissioner	\$6,273	
B. S. W. Clark	2,577	53
TotalCHEMUNG CANAL.	\$25,189	
D. A. Ogden	\$34,108 1,126	85
Total	\$15,235	72
B. S. W. Clark	\$5,940	23
C. A. Walrath B. S. W. Clark	\$742 1,423	
Total.	\$2,166	00
B. S. W. Clark	\$3,508 297	
Total	\$3,806	44
D. A. Ogden. B. S. W. Clark	\$225 899	
Total	\$1,124	37
B. S. W. Clark	\$716	36
Grand total	\$200,174	23